Union Calendar No. 307

100th Congress, 1st Session - - - - - - - - - - - - House Report 100-499

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENARY

OF THE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1987

Including Plans for Ceremonial Events, Exhibits, Conferences, and Publications

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PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LINDY (Mrs. HALE) BOGGS, *Chairman*

By Raymond W. Smock

HISTORIAN AND DIRECTOR, OFFICE FOR THE BICENTENNIAL
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 22 (legislative day, DECEMBER 21), 1987.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENARY OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, *Chairman*

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ROBERT H. MICHEL, *Minority Leader*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 22 (legislative day, December 21), 1987.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 8 of H. Res. 249, establishing the Commission on the United States House of Representatives Bicentenary, I am pleased to submit herewith the annual report for 1987 of the plans of the Commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the House of Representatives in 1989; a summary of activities held thus far, and a progress report on the long-range projects of the Office for the Bicentennial of the United States House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

LINDY (Mrs. HALE) BOGGS,
Chairman.

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100TH CONGRESS
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Mrs. BOGGS, from the Commission on the United States House of Representatives Bicentenary, submitted the following

REPORT

BACKGROUND

March 4, 1989, will mark the two-hundredth anniversary of the convening of the First Federal Congress in New York City. This Congress was responsible for inaugurating the new government of the United States under the Constitution, Within its first session, the Congress administered the election and inauguration of President George Washington, established the first executive departments, created the Supreme Court and federal judiciary system, and submitted the Bill of Rights for ratification by the states. The First Federal Congress insured the success of a strong central government by establishing a revenue system, providing for the uniform regulation of commerce, and guaranteeing the payment of the national debt. By the time of adjournment in 1791, Congress had established a national bank, commissioned a regular census and admitted Kentucky and Vermont to statehood. The remarkable record of legislation in the First Congress translated the plans of the Founding Fathers into a working system of government and secured popular respect for the new Constitution.

Series of Related Bicentennials

The House of Representatives and the Senate have created separate commissions to develop appropriate plans for the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of Congress. The bicentennial of Congress and the federal government will be one of several bicentennials that began in 1987 with the two-hundredth anniver-

sary of the drafting of the Constitution, and will continue through the bicentennial of the ratification of the Constitution in 1988 and culminating with the two-hundredth anniversary of the Bill of Rights in 1991. (See Appendix B.) The Congress has provided for a Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution (P.L. 98-101) to lead the national celebration of the Constitution. The Senate began planning its bicentennial in 1980 with the appointment of a Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Senate Bicentenary. (See "Final Report of the Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Senate Bicentenary," Senate Doc. 98-13.) On April 11, 1986 the Senate established a Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Senate.

House Bicentennial Planning

On December 17, 1982, the 97th Congress adopted House Resolution 621, which established the Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives. The purpose of this office is to plan the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the House in 1989. The management, supervision, and administration of the office is under the direction of the Speaker of the House. It is staffed by a professional historian, selected by a bipartisan committee of House Members after a nationwide search. The Historian was appointed by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position. The office will cease to exist not later than September 30, 1989, unless otherwise provided by law or resolution.

On August 1, 1985, the House of Representatives established a Commission on the United States House of Representatives Bicentenary (H. Res. 249). The bipartisan Commission was created to "oversee the planning and direction of the commemoration of the bicentennial of the House of Representatives through an appropriate program of publications, exhibits, symposia, and related activities." The eight-member Commission is composed of three Democrats, three Republicans and two former Members, one from each party. Majority Leader Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) serve as ex-officio members. The chairman of the Commission, appointed by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. on August 1, 1985, during the 99th Congress, is Lindy Boggs (D-La.). On April 30, 1987, Speaker Jim Wright approved the continuation of that appointment for the 100th Congress. The other members of the Commission are: Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Paul Henry (R-Mich.), Tom Foglietta (D-Pa.), Philip Sharp (D-Ind.), Bud Shuster (R-Pa.), and former Congressmen Tom Vandergriff (D-Tex.), and John Rhodes (R-Ariz.). Since its formation the Commission has worked in consultation with the Office for the Bicentennial to endorse particular projects and to plan appropriate observances during the bicentennial era.

Recommendations

Publications

The Commission has endorsed two major publications for the Bicentennial. The first, a new edition of the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989,* was authorized by the 99th

Congress (S. Con. Res. 85). This new edition will include updates for all Members' service since 1971, the date of the last edition, as well as add new information regarding Members from throughout the history of Congress. The Office for the Bicentennial is preparing the new *Directory* in conjunction with the Senate Historical Office and the Joint Committee on Printing. To date, the Office for the Bicentennial had edited all of the entries and identified all party leaders and committee chairmen. The revised entries also include more accurate party designations and bibliographic citations. Work continues on schedule to make substantial improvements in political party identification, especially complex for the early Congresses, and to add bibliographic citations that will assist researchers by directing them to additional sources. This bicentennial edition of the *Biographical Directory* will be available at the beginning of the 101st Congress in January 1989.

The Commission also endorsed the publication of a *Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1789–1987.* This guide is based on a national survey, coordinated by the Office for the Bicentennial, to locate the papers, memoirs, and other important memorabilia of former Representatives. It will serve as an essential reference work for anyone doing research on the history of Congress and the careers of former Members. The Office for the Bicentennial distributed survey forms to the fifty states and is working with volunteers who coordinate the search in each state. Thus far, forty-four states have returned the completed survey forms. The data from the states, along with that compiled by the staff of the Office for the Bicentennial, has been stored in a computer system from which the volume will be printed directly. Publication of the *Guide* is scheduled for April 1988 pursuant to H. Con. Res. 140 (100th Congress).

A third publication approved by the Commission is a bicentennial brochure for visitors to the House of Representatives. The Office for the Bicentennial will prepare the brochure for distribution through Members' offices in 1988. The brochure will be a guide to the present House Chamber and Statuary Hall, with a special emphasis on the history of the House of Representatives. The Office for the Bicentennial has prepared a preliminary text for the brochure and is working with graphic designers to develop an appropriate layout. (For additional publications planned, see Appendix A.)

Symposium

In addition to publications, the Commission has endorsed the idea of holding a two-day symposium to promote a better understanding of the history of Congress and to encourage research on the history of the House of Representatives. The symposium is scheduled for February 9–10, 1989. The symposium proceedings will be published in order to reach a much wider audience than those able to attend.

Exhibits

The Commission authorized the Office for the Bicentennial to work with the Senate Historian, the Senate Curator, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol to develop plans for bicentennial ex-

hibits in the Capitol. Much of the work on such exhibits will be accomplished through existing resources in congressional support offices.

One exhibit under consideration would feature large maps of the United States graphically showing election results in all congressional districts for key elections in American history. This exhibit would be based on the work of Dr. Ken Martis of West Virginia University who has carefully mapped the more than 31,000 congressional elections held in the United States since 1789.

Ceremonies

Special ceremonies for the entire Congress in the form of a joint meeting should be held on the 200th anniversary of the Congress on March 4, 1989. The Commission also supports plans to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the first quorum of the House on April 1, 1989. Since both of these dates fall on Saturdays in 1989 it may be necessary to change the actual dates of the ceremonies to suit the congressional schedule.

Private Sector Involvement in Bicentennial

The Commission has agreed that financial support and other assistance from the private sector will be an important component of a successful observance of the bicentenary. The Commission members resolved that the Office for the Bicentennial is authorized to develop with the help of interested organizations a plan of action for private sector participation in the bicentenary of the U.S. Congress. The Office for the Bicentennial, alcng with the Senate Historical Office, already has brought together corporate support and a recognized documentary filmmaker to produce a one-hour film on the history of Congress, to be aired in 1989. Ken Burns, director of award winning films such as "Brooklyn Bridge," "Statue of Liberty," and "Huey Long," will direct the film in conjunction with Washington, D.C. public television station WETA and with financial support from a mjaor communications corporation.

Work of the Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives

The major task of the Office for the Bicentennial has been to prepare the approved publications and support the Commission in the development of new bicentennial projects and ceremonies. The Office functions as the Historical Office for the House of Representatives. The staff frequently answers research questions from Members' offices, historical researchers throughout the country, the public, and the press. The Office's quarterly newsletter, *History in the House,* provides historical sketches related to the early years of Congress and current information on various plans for the Bicentennial. The Office for the Bicentennial regularly works to promote research on the history of the House of Representatives. The staff has advised retiring Members on the proper disposition of their personal papers and has worked with the Office of the Clerk and the Legislative Records Division of the National Archives and Records Administration on issues related to the official records of the House at the National Archives.

The five-person staff of the Office for the Bicentennial has an office in Room 138, Cannon House Office Building. It is headed by the Historian and Director, Dr. Raymond W. Smock. The other staff members are: Dr. Bruce A. Ragsdale, Associate Historian; Ms. Cynthia Pease Miller, Assistant Historian; Mr. Joel D. Treese, Research Assistant; and Ms. Carol Staszewski, Secretary.

Congressional Ceremonies in Philadelphia, July 16, 1987

Pursuant to H. Con. Res. 131, the bipartisan leadership of the House and Senate, accompanied by 50 Members selected by each state delegation, and approximately 130 other Members of the House and Senate, took part in ceremonies in commemoration of the Great Compromise of 1787. The compromise was a pivotal event in the Constitutional Convention which determined that there should be a House of Representatives based on proportional representation and a Senate with equal representation by state.

It was a fitting tribute to the birth of the U.S. Congress that Members of the 100th Congress traveled to Philadelphia to participate in ceremonies in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall, the actual site of the Constitutional Convention 200 years ago. The number of the official delegates, one from each state plus five leaders of the House and Senate, totaled the exact same number of persons who attended the Convention in 1787. The Congressional party was welcomed by members of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation. Congressmen William H. Gray III and Thomas M. Foglietta and Senators Arlen Specter and John Heinz spoke for the Pennsylvania delegation. The City of Philadelphia through its organization, We the People 200, Inc., chaired by Willard G. Rouse III, and the Department of the Interior and Superintendent of Independence National Historical Park, Mr. Hobart G. Cawood, did much to assure the success of this meeting. Valuable support and assistance also came from the Officers of the House and Senate and the Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr.

During the ceremony in Independence Hall Congresswoman Lindy Boggs, chairman of the Commission of the U.S. House of Representatives Bicentenary, was elected to serve as presiding officer. Remarks were offered by Speaker of the House Jim Wright, Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole, House Republican Leader Robert H. Michel, and House Majority Whip Tony Coelho. At the completion of this televised ceremony the Members, joined by more than 130 additional Members of the 100th Congress, moved to Congress Hall, home of the U.S. Congress from 1790 to 1800, where the House and Senate conducted additional ceremonies in their respective chambers. Speaker Jim Wright presided in the House chamber and after an invocation by Chaplain of the House Reverend James P. Ford, the following Members of the House spoke: Tony Coelho, John G. Rowland, Claude Pepper, Paul B. Henry, and Mary Rose Oakar. The ceremony concluded with the entire assembly singing the words of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution from the one-act musical, "Four Little Pages."

Celebration of Citizenship Ceremonies, September 16, 1987

Pursuant to H. Con. Res. 161, the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution conducted a nationally televised program from the West Front of the Capitol attended by more than 100,000 persons. Retired Chief Justice of the United States Warren E. Burger, Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, recited the Preamble to the Constitution. The Speaker of the House Jim Wright and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd spoke, and the President of the United States gave the main address and led the nation in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. This event, which focused on young Americans, was designed to heighten public awareness of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. It was viewed by millions of children in their schools as part of a special day of classroom activities focusing on the Constitution.

APPENDIX A

Congressional Bicentennial Calendar of Events

This calendar is designed to provide Members of Congress, bicentennial planners, House and Senate schedulers, and interested citizens with a list of activities and events upcoming in 1988 and 1989. Some of these dates are subject to change, depending on the schedule of the Congress, but every effort has been made to provide exact dates whenever possible. For further information please contact the Office for the Bicentennial of the U.S. House of Representatives, 138 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 (Telephone 202/225-1153).

APRIL 20, 1988

Office for the Bicentennial publishes *A Guide to the Research Collections of Former Members of the U.S. House of Representatives* (pursuant to H. Con. Res. 140). This is the culmination of a nationwide survey to locate important historical material dating back to 1789.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1988

Presentation to Leaders of the House and Senate of *The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress 1789-1989.* This monumental work by West Virginia University Professor Dr. Kenneth Martis will be published by the Macmillan Press. It graphically portrays on 100 congressional maps every congressional election since 1789. Plans are under way to extract a major exhibit from this work.

JANUARY 3, 1989

Publication of the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989: Bicentennial Edition,* a joint effort of the Office for the Bicentennial of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Senate Historical Office, and the Joint Committee on Printing.

FEBRUARY 9-10, 1989

Conference: "Toward A Broader Understanding of the U.S. Congress," sponsored by the U.S. Congress, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and others. A major conference on the "state-of-the-art" in congressional research, which will feature historians, political scientists, journalists, and current and former Members of Congress. The conference proceedings will be published by a major scholarly press.

In conjunction with the conference the National Archives will announce the publication of companion volumes, *A Guide to the Records of the U.S. House of Representatives* and *A Guide to the*

Records of the U.S. Senate (pursuant to H. Con. Res. 177 and S. Con. Res. 64).

Publication, during Black History Month, of *Black Americans in Congress.*

MARCH 4, 1989

The two-hundredth anniversary of the U.S. Congress. Public opening of a major Smithsonian exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery, "The First Federal Congress: 1789–1791" (Congressional preview will be held on March 2 or 3).

On or about March 4 the Congress will hold a special joint meeting on commemoration of its bicentennial (March 4 falls on a Saturday in 1989).

EARLY APRIL, 1989—(EXACT DATE TO BE DETERMINED)

World premiere showing for Members of Congress and invited guests of Ken Burns' documentary film "*Congress*" at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC, including a reception and dinner.

APRIL 1, 1989

House ceremonies commemorating the 200th anniversary of the first quorum of the House of Representatives.

APRIL 6, 1989

Senate ceremonies commemorating the 200th anniversary of the first quorum of the Senate.

APRIL 30, 1989

Congressional participation in ceremonies to be held in New York City to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington.

JUNE 13, 1989

Publication of *Women in Congress, 1917–1989.* (Closest convenient date to the birthday of Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to serve in Congress. Her actual birthdate, June 11, falls on a Sunday in 1989.)

SEPTEMBER 24, 1989

Two-hundredth anniversary of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which established the Supreme Court and the Federal Court System.

APPENDIX B

Major Historical Dates

May 25, 1787.—Opening of Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

July 16, 1787.—"Great Compromise" at the Constitutional Convention provided for proportional representation in the House of Representatives and equal representation of states in the Senate.

September 17, 1787.—Delegates in Philadelphia sign the Constitution.

September 13, 1788.—The Confederation Congress passed the Election Ordinance, which set the dates for holding elections under the new Constitution. This was the last ordinance approved by the Congress under the Articles of Confederation.

December 23, 1788.—Maryland ceded land to Congress for a federal city.

January 7, 1789.—Date established by the Confederation Congress for states to choose presidential electors.

February 4, 1789.—Date set for presidential electors to vote.

March 4, 1789.—The day the United States Constitution began operation. The first convening of the First Federal Congress in New York City.

April 1, 1789.—The first quorum achieved in the U.S. House of Representatives.

April 6, 1789.—The first quorum achieved in the U.S. Senate. House and Senate met jointly in the Senate chamber to count the ballots of the presidential electors. George Washington received 69 votes, John Adams 34. Thirty-five other votes were scattered among ten other candidates.

April 30, 1789.—George Washington inaugurated in New York City as the first President of the United States under the Constitution. The oath was administered by Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the State of New York, on the balcony of Federal Hall, at the corner of Broad and Wall Street.

July 27, 1789.—Congress established the Department of Foreign Affairs (later changed to Department of State).

August 7, 1789.—Congress established the War Department (later changed to Department of Defense).

September 2, 1789.—Congress established the Treasury Department.

September 22, 1789.—Congress created the Office of Postmaster General.

September 24, 1789.—Congress passed the Federal Judiciary Act, which established the Supreme Court, 13 district courts, and three circuit courts, and created the Office of the Attorney General.

September 28, 1789.—Congress submitted 12 amendments to the Constitution to the states. Ten of these were eventually ratified and became known as the Bill of Rights.

July 16, 1790.—George Washington signs legislation selecting the District of Columbia as the permanent national capital, to be occupied in 1800.

December 6, 1790.—The federal government assembled in Philadelphia, where it remained for ten years until the new capitol was ready for occupancy.

APPENDIX C

Dates of State Ratification of the Constitution

Delaware.—December 7, 1787.
Pennsylvania.—December 12, 1787.
New Jersey.—December 18, 1787.
Georgia.—January 2, 1788.
Connecticut.—January 9, 1788.
Massachusetts.—February 6, 1788.
Maryland.—April 28, 1788.
South Carolina.—May 23, 1788.
New Hampshire.—June 21, 1788.
Virginia.—June 25, 1788.
New York.—July 26, 1788.
North Carolina.—November 21, 1789.
Rhode Island.—May 29, 1790.

APPENDIX D

Dates of State Ratification of the Bill of Rights

New Jersey.—November 20, 1789.
Maryland.—December 19, 1789.
North Carolina.—December 22, 1789.
South Carolina.—January 19, 1790.
New Hampshire.—January 25, 1790.
Delaware.—January 28, 1790.
New York.—February 24, 1790.
Pennsylvania.—March 10, 1790.
Rhode Island.—June 7, 1790.
Vermont.—November 3, 1791 (was admitted to the Union on March 4, 1791).
Virginia.—December 15, 1791 (provided the required number of states for adoption of the Bill of Rights).

APPENDIX E

Bicentennial Related Legislation

100th Congress

Bicentennial of Congress

H. Con. Res. 115.—Providing for participation by delegations of both Houses of Congress in ceremonies to be held in April 1989 in New York City marking the 200th anniversaries of the implementation of the Constitution, the inauguration of George Washington, and the proposal of the Bill of Rights. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. Con. Res. 131.—Providing for participation in ceremonies in Philadelphia on July 16, 1987, of official delegates selected from the membership of the House and Senate. Agreed to June 18, 1987.

H. Con. Res. 140.—A resolution authorizing printing of the compilation of materials entitled, "Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the United States House of Representatives, 1789–1987." Agreed to October 22, 1987.

H. Con. Res. 161.—Authorizing a public ceremony on the West Lawn of the Capitol in honor of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Agreed to in House August 6, 1987. Agreed to August 7, 1987.

H.R. 3251.—A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Congress. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 3314.—A bill to modernize United States circulating coin designs of which one reverse will have a theme of the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

S. Con. Res. 80.—To express the appreciation of Congress to the City of Philadelphia, the National Park Service, and We the People 200, Inc., for their hospitality during the July 16, 1987 ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of the Great Compromise. Agreed to in Senate September 30, 1987.

S. Con. Res. 92.—To encourage the state and local governments and local educational agencies to include among the requirements for secondary school graduation a thorough knowledge and understanding of our Nation's founding documents. Passed the Senate December 1, 1987.

S. Res. 293.—To amend Senate Resolution 352, 99th Congress relating to the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Senate of the United States. Agreed to in Senate September 30, 1987.

99TH CONGRESS

H. Res. 249.—A resolution establishing the Commission on the United States House of Representatives Bicentenary. Agreed to August 1, 1985.

S. Con. Res. 85.—A concurrent resolution to authorize the compilation and printing of the Bicentennial Edition of the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.* Agreed to in House December 12, 1985. Agreed to in Senate December 13, 1985.

S. Res. 352.—A resolution relating to the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Senate of the United States. Agreed to April 11, 1986. Established a Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Senate to oversee and coordinate bicentennial activities.

Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution

H.R. 3559.—A bill to amend the Act establishing a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States to clarify the status of employees of the Commission, to raise the limits on private contributions, and for other purposes. Passed House June 24, 1986. Passed Senate October 3, 1986. Signed by President October 27, 1986. Public Law 99-549.

Other Bicentennial Activities.

99TH CONGRESS

H. Con. Res. 375.—A concurrent resolution designating the 1987 United States Capitol Historical Society "We the People" calendar as the official congressional calendar for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Agreed to in House August 12, 1986. Agreed to September 24, 1986.

H.R. 3415.—A bill to authorize the minting of coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Passed by House October 1, 1986. Passed by Senate October 16, 1986. Signed by President October 29, 1986. Public Law 99-582.

H.J. Res. 738.—Amendment 3143. Establishing a James Madison Memorial Fellowship program. Passed House and Senate October 30, 1986. Public Law 99-591.

98TH CONGRESS

S. 118.—A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Became Public Law 98-101 on September 27, 1983.

97TH CONGRESS

H. Res. 621.—A resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish an Office for the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives. Agreed to December 17, 1982.

96TH CONGRESS

S. Res. 381.—A resolution establishing a Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Senate Bicentenary. Agreed to on August 1, 1980 and amended on January 28, 1982 (S. Res. 285). Report issued May 12, 1983 as Senate Document 98-13.

APPENDIX F

Members of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

Warren E. Burger, Chairman, former Chief Justice of the United States.

Frederick K. Biebel, Chairman, U.S. Constitution Council of the Thirteen Original States, Inc.

Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, U.S. House of Representatives.

Herbert Brownell, Lord, Day & Lord, former U.S. Attorney General.

Lynne V. Cheney, Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities.

Philip M. Crane, U.S. House of Representatives.

Dennis DeConcini, U.S. Senate.

William J. Green, Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen, former Mayor of Philadelphia.

Reverend Edward Victor Hill, Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church.

Cornelia G. Kennedy, Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals.

Edward M. Kennedy, U.S. Senate.

Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr., President, College of Charleston.

William Lucas, Wayne County Executive, Michigan.

Betty Southard Murphy, Baker & Hostetler, former Chairman, National Labor Relations Board.

Thomas H. O'Connor, Professor of History, Boston College.

Phyllis Schlafly, President, Eagle Forum.

Bernard H. Siegan, Professor of Law, University of San Diego.

Ted Stevens, U.S. Senate.

Obert C. Tanner, Chairman, O.C. Tanner Co.

Strom Thurmond, U.S. Senate.

Ronald H. Walker, Managing Director and Partner, Korn/Ferry International.

Charles E. Wiggins, Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals.

Charles Alan Wright, Professor of Law, University of Texas Law School.

APPENDIX G

U.S. Senate Bicentennial Commission

(ESTABLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF S. RES. 352, 99TH CONGRESS)

ROBERT C. BYRD (D-WV), *Chairman*

ROBERT DOLE (R-KS), *Vice-Chairman*

JOHN C. STENNIS (D-MS)
STROM THURMOND (R-SC)
WENDELL H. FORD (D-KY)
MARK O. HATFIELD (R-OR)
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM (R-KS)
PAUL SIMON (D-IL)
TERRY SANFORD (D-NC)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER J. STEWART, *Secretary of the Senate*

STAFF COORDINATORS

RICHARD A. BAKER, *Historian of the Senate*
JAMES R. KETCHUM, *Curator of the Senate*

○